To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I hardly know whether it is worth while to take any notice of the letter of Mr. William R. O'Donovan, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of June 2. It is more word-catching and bair-splitting; and has no more serious purpose than to bring me and the cause I have espoused into ridicule; and to anybody who knows the facts and what is going on behind the scenes, it carries its own relutation with it. But there will be some people deceived by its pretended carnest tone, particularly in the opening clause, where it breathes like sanctified and pions bonds, the better to begulie. And then, again, comparatively few people do know the facts, or what is going on behind the seenes, and on such your correspondent's disingenuous twisting of my letter may make an unfavorable impression; so, on the whole,

will ask a little space in which to answer Mr. O'Donovan In my third letter on the Academy, published in THE TRIBUNE of June 5, I have done all I could to atome for the wrong I did the Academy in accusing them-of having made Mr. Dolph an Academician, when they had only made him an Associate. I do not see that the Academy gains much by having the fact insisted on. I should think the genilemen in the institution would wish as little said about the matter as possible. For certainly the gentlemen in the Academy have been much compromised in this matter by-the others.

Mr. O'Denevan makes himself very merry over my saying that there were 91 of the secediar party of two years ago. In fact, I did not say anything of the kind. It was the fault of the printers and the proof-readers that I seemed to make that statement, absurd on the face of it. What I wrote was that they went "off in a not "91 in a body." If I had written "91," it would not have been printed in Arabic numerals, but the number would have been spelled out in all letters-

Well, there were not ninety-one seceders, there were only a dozen. And they were mostly women, though Mr. John La Farge and Mr. F. Lathrop, and Mr. A. P. Ryder, were among them. And I did not say that they were refused because "An Academician and "that he didn't intend to have the bread taken out of his mouth by women." What I said was, that "one of the Academtelans gave, honestly, his stupid reason for his action"his reason for his own action, not the reason for the action of the whole body of Academicians. Now everything that I wrote was strictly true. The pictures of a number of young artists, mostly women, were rejected, and one of the Academicians did give as the reason for his action just what I have said he gave. And these artists, with some others, went off in a body and opened an exhibition of their own in rooms generously to them. And their exhibition was so successful, and their cause was so warmly esponsed, that "the next year they were assured that if they would send their pictures to the Academy, they would be fairly treated, and the Academy kept its word. Pictures by these same hands, not as good as the rejected ones of the year before, were hong on the line and in conspicuous places." nothing to withdraw or modify in my original statement. I said nothing about Mr. Lumbdin, or Mr. Wilmarth, or Mr. Sonutag. I mentioned no names. I said that overtures were made and accepted, and I reaffirm the state

Mr. O'Donevan thinks it ridiculous that I should say Mr. Duvenock's Charles Dadley Warner " is evidently a strong picture, when it is bung high up in a corner we cannot see it." Why, strength makes it self fe a long way off, and though Mr. Duveneck's portrait was bung where it could not be enjoyed or "seen" in the ord nary meening of the word, yet the reason why every one wished it were hung lower was because every one say that it was a strong picture. But, then, I suppose any-body can see that Mr. O'Donovan is quibbling. He pretends to wonder too at my putting together the names of Messrs. Hicks, Huntington, Page, Le Clear, and Laurie. I do not say that all these artists are bad alike. I would not certainly put Mr. Page and Mr. Huntington, when they are at their best, with such artists as Hicks and Le Clear, but, in the present exhibition, no one of these artists is better than another, and I said that to bring their pictures so estentationsly forward, while the works of elever and interesting artists were anabled, was to put them in the pillory, to make them ridiculous, and to advertise their faults. I had no other reason for saying this than that I meant it.

Mr. Maynard's "Portrait of Secretary Evarts" was rejected by one of the Hanging Committee, because he did not think it a rood bkeness. I say this was a piece of impertinence on this person's part. We do not go to the Academy to look at portraits as portraits. We go to look at pictures as pictures. What does any one car whether Titian's " Portrait of a Young Man" in the Pitt is a good portrait, or Raphael's "Jalius II.," or his "Leo X.," or his "Portrait of a Lady in the Tribunef I do not believe a portrait was ever before rejected from any exhibition in the world because one of the hangers took the liberty saldering it not a good portrait. Even at the Por London's few years ago, there were to be seen many portraits of the same individual-of Queen Elizabeth, for stance—between which there were great discrepancies; deally bor, not from any personal knowledge we had of that gentlewoman, but because we know from the work she did and the part she played in the world that it wasn't possible they could have been good portraits. Helorin and Dürer each made a portrait of Erasmus, and Erasmus preferred the one by Holbein. He said Dürer's was "not a bit like." For all that I never heard of any admirer of Dürer's work who reject the beautiful etching from his portfolio because Erasmus did not think the likeness a good one. I do not think Mr. Le Clear's portraits of Mr. Parke Godwin and of Mr. E. W. Stoughton should have been rejected be-cause they are bad likenesses (they are what used to be called staring likenesses, but that was not meant for praise), but I would have had them rejected as bad paint ing. I did not say that I had no personal knowledge of these gentlemen to enable me to decide they are not good portraits-at least, I did not mean so to be understood. I meant to say that such knowledge was not necessary. It happens that I do know Mr. Parke Godwin and Mr. F. W. Stoughton very well by sight, and this knowledge makes Mr. Le Clear's portraits seem to me very poor ones. Mr. Godwin especially has a face and head that would have been the delight of Ingres for instance, who if he had Mr. Godwin for a sitter would have made a third portrait to match his "M. Bertin" and his "Portrait of Himself," which he sent as his contribution to the Portrait Gallery of the Uffizil. Mr. Stoughton's head and face are not so massive as Mr. Godwin's, but they are just as individual and striking. Now, Mr. Le Clear has made these two gentlemen-I say it without the slightest disrespect to themlook like two of Charles Lamb's "woolly bedieflows." Mr. Le Clear himself, I never did see, to my knowledge, and his work is always disagreeable to me, but I have certainly no prejudice against him, such as would make me believe the bust of him in the Academy can be a good portrait of him. It looks like the head of a denf-andlumb blind man, whose naturally small intellectual baggage has been much reduced in size by long isolation from the world of men. But, if Mr. O'Donovan insists on its likeness to his subject, I shall still think it ought to have been rejected as poor art.

Mr. O'Donovan thinks mo very inconsistent for saying that the Academy has become mercenary, and yet praising the new men while admitting that they are just as mercenary as the rest. This seems to me a very unreasonable statement of my position. In as few words as possible, this is what I say: The Academy has become an establishment for the sale of pictures, and the competi-tion is no longer between artists as to who shall paint the best pictures, but between merchants as to who shall get the best stall in the market. And the tendency of all Academy Exhibitions is to create and foster just this state of things, and the young painters are just as likely to fall into the bad system and be swamped by it as their elders before them. And the young men who appear this year, men of real talent, energy, and good will, the real stuff of which artists are made, show some of them that unless they take heed they will some day come to be there—Academicians, Mr. Wyait Eaton does not belong in this category, his "Harvesters at Rest" is a true picture and Mr. Shirlaw's, and Mr. Dielman's, and Mr. Ward's are true pictures, too, with little or no smell of the studio lamp about them. And because I think Mr. Daveneck's and Mr. Chase's twin " Algerian Boys" are not pictures, nor Mr. Julian Weir's " Old French Woman," nor Mr. Low's " Meditation," I do not for that mean to detract from their interestingness as pieces of painting. And

assumed by another than himself. 'He is neither an Associate, nor an Academician, nor is he known in the least to the public as a sculptor. So far as I am aware, his first appearance was made this year as the author of the very repulsive bust of Mr. Le Clear. But, in spite of these drawbacks, he was treated by the Hanging Committee with signal favor; has bust of Mr. Le Clear, a member of the Hanging Committee, was separated from the other busts and given a place by itself in the West Room. Meanwhile all the other busts contributed (there was one exception, a funny little bust of Bryant) were huddled into the North-West Room, and stood there looking like a group of scared things, as if they hardly knew whether this meant "accepted." or "rejected."

Now Mr. O'Donovan knows very well that great injus tice has been done of late to artists of merit, and he knows that the Academy is utterly indefensible in the course it is pursuing toward the young artists and toward the public. But he has been put under an obligation by the Hauging Committee, and in his engerness to serve his friends, he looks about for means. To his credit, be it admitted, he does not try to invent excuses, nor to serve his friends by setting forth any defense of their small doings. No. he contents himself with making fun by twisting my statements in such an ingenious way that they hardly know their own faces. Not a single manly, generous admission, that the complaining artists have a real grievance; not a word of sympathy for those who are left out in the cold, and treated with contempt; only shour satisfaction that he himself is all right, and that though neither Academician nor Associate, he is granted privileges never before accorded to either.

I do not trouble myself for my logic. My statements sarranged by Mr. O'Donovan may not hang together, but they will hang separately, and I have asserted noth ing that is not true and that will not bear a reasonable examination. Mr. O'Donovan may prudently leave my logic to its fate and look after the logic of events. Nothing that he can say can make the case of the Academy better, or save it from the consequences of its conduct. In attempting to ove throw the force of my objections to that conduct, Mr. O'Donovan is merely gnawing a file. No. 171 West Tenth-st., June 4, 1877.

## ART GOSSIP.

THE ROUND OF THE STUDIOS.

RECENT PICTURES-WHERE PROPER ARE GOING THIS SUMMER.

Farewell to steady work at the studios when the time of year comes to raise the windows and let in the Summer zeplayrs. The time for application to the ereation of finished pictures with most artists is in the Winter, when sky and air are forbidding, and when on that account the snug harbor of the studio has attruc-Honsubove all other spots on earth. But when the sun reaches Taurus there is an agitation in the world of art, and everybody prepares to migrate to the country. The | but it has been very fair nevertheless in everyone property in the year. A great many doors be the attitude buildings are already lecked for the season, and the tenants are off in the country, and there will be n further and nimeat general turning of the key during the two weeks now coming. Last Saturday evening there was a private exhibition at the Century Club o some of the pictures which have been painted this Spring, since the affair at the National Academy began, and there is little more now to keep the majority of artists in town until the early frosts.

Mr. Bierstadt, who has been in Nassau and Florida for a comple of months, is just home with some pretty sketches of places visited. He is now preparing for an extended visit to Europe and the East, to last probably a year or two. He may push on as far as the Nile, and it is not beyond the possibilities that some good things from his brash on Eastern subjects may be one result of the tour. Mr. Bierstadt is too devoted to the sec the Western monutains and coasts of the United States, however, to be diverted therefrom to any great extent. ife will still paint the West in spite of Egypt, and is now engaged on a large picture on a Western subject. or the Earl of Dunraven, and represents Esty's Pack, of which the Earl is a large owner, a commute region lying near the foot of Long's Peak, a splendid summet in Colorado Territory, which, with Pike's Peak, forms the prominent feature of the Bocky Mountains in Colorado.

J. G. Brown has completed since the exhibition began at the National Academy two pictures of street boys of The artist regards the former as one of his best works neceeded in transferring to canvas six of the most rest less and picturesque gutter-suipes in the city, and a less neasy but equally intractable show-board, which looks col of it is irresistible. Mr. Brown goes to Grand Menan.

Mr. Church goes to his residence on the Hudson. He has done little this Spring of any magnitude except to complete a tropical scene for Wm. E. Dodge, jr.

Mr. Story goes to Bester to fill some orders, and will lay uside the brush occasionally for relaxation at Enstport, change the hears and aggravations of Summer life in the city, "The Picture Album," and a recy boy playing on the floor near a great New-England fire-place, and a pensive

maiden on the scashore are now on his casel.

A little foretaste of the Pall exhibitions may be nathered. many actists in love with a special class of subjects are not easily diverted by Samuer rambles, from the therees pecial lines. There are a number planned for the pre-nt season which will undoubtedly lear fruit in the Fa intitions at the clubs and Academy. One is that of Whittedge, who will study some splended oaks in vorthy of a place on canvas. Possibly, too, Mr. Whit reduce may bring something from Narragareset, where he will go later. Another is that of Mr. Bristat, who pay a visit to the Berkshire blils and the rondacks. Mr. S. E. Gifford also will go to Canada nd the lower St. Lawrence. This is principally to get the lower St. Lawrence. This is principally largely weeks of salmon fishing in that region, but sketch materials whitform part of the ontill for the exemps well an fishing radio and lines, and Mr. Golford yes keeps has eyes open. A parity good instance of is the joining the fine lost finished, describing a fing edirect by a storn of Lake George In which artist was caught while bonding on the lake. It was rious guest of radio and whole, are the color of the latter who described in the latter of the color would write a color would write in a color of the latter of l half the sky clear and filling the rest of it with die most omnous sort of appearances. The white saids of the pleasure-seekers in the foreground are fiving at the log of their speed for shelter. If Mr. Beard goes to Cabination as he has some thought of doing, a spessible that the frame of this tractice will be visible this Fall. Mr. Beard has been very basy this Sector. He has diminished that sent off the two pictures of "The Rumaway Match" and "The Divorce Sult;" the beginning and the end of a remaines in which similate were the actors, which were ordered by ex-dov. Stanford and Sr. Lathan of Chilfornia; and have finishing a compactor piece to "He Leadeth Me Beside the Sull Waters" lately sent to Mr. Blossom of Cleveland. The test piece is in the same style and is entitled "He Maketh Me to Lie Down in Green Pastures."

A number of ladies are also preparing to go into the

A number of ladies are also preparing to go into the country for special work. It is in contemplation by some of them to make up a party to go to the Adirondacks and others will go to the same region independently One company is forming to go to the Catskills. This is Mrs. Culver's party and will consist of students, both ladies and gentlemen. Other ladies are going to New-England, and still others to New Jersey. Mrs. Cuiver, who is about terminating her large Winter class, has been too busy with her students to accomplish much in the way of new work herself, but has among other things some interesting plates and pieces of pottery, to shot which she has been decorating. The plates are profusely covered with flower patterns, and clouds in the riel colors so much liked for this class of ornaments for well furnished rooms; and the jugs and vases are both in ancient forms and antique styles of decorain ancient forms and antique styles of decoration. At her studio are some very pleasing
flower pictures by one of her pupils, Miss Sterling of
Bridgeport, Coan. The Misses Granberry will go to the
Autrondacks after completing a number of flower pictures row under way. Miss Jacobs goes to the same region. This artist has just finished a wafer color—a little
begger by the readside—and is busy now with the
portrait of a child. Miss Remington, after filling a number of orders, will go to New-Jersey. Mrs Frost Johnson will enjoy the country at Grantville, near Boston,
and will devote some time to the study of a lot of south
downs imported for the purpose. The result of her Summer studies will be looked for in the Fail with interest.

Mrs Leop will go to Lakeville, Conn, in a romantic Mrs. Loop will go to Lakeville, Conn., in a remantic region just south of the Berkshire Hills. There are at present a number of portraits on her easel which must

The fruits of one trip away from New-York are already visible at the studio of Mr. Winslow Homer, who has been spending a few weeks in the South, and is ust home. A number of sketches of colored life on the plantations have been brought back. One is a group, representing a scene on the day, which in New-York and in the vicinity of Tompkins-square would be termed by the boys "ragamuffins day." The central figures in the group are dressed in carnival attire, giving a chance these, but to keep their money for pictures that are pictures, do I the less see the injustice of putting Mr. Chase's picture where it cannot be seen, and so depriving him of the chance of finding a purchaser if he desires one. All is, if there were a higher standard set up and maintained by the Academy there would be less tempintion to the young men to paint these showy studies, or at least to exhibit them.

I should think Mr. O'Donevan would have felt that the superserviceable part he plays in defending the Academy for the Fall exhibition. He has something under way which promises to be very pleasing.

Mr. Satterlee will go to East Hampton, L. I., this Summer, a quaint old place with reminiscences of the employment of primary colors and lively effects. Since the Academy period of the employment of primary colors and lively effects. Since the Academy period of the employment of primary colors and lively effects. Since the Academy period of the employment of primary colors and lively effects. Since the Academy period of the employment of primary colors and lively effects. Since the Academy period of the employment of primary colors and lively effects. Since the Academy period of the employment of primary colors and lively effects. Since the Academy period of the employment of primary colors and lively effects. Since the Academy period of the employment of primary colors and lively effects. Since the Academy period of the employment of primary colors and lively effects. Since the Academy period of the employment of primary colors and lively effects. Since the Academy period of the Early and I a

settlers, the Revolution, and the ancient fisheries. Two pictures will be completed before he goes. One is "The Trysting Piace;" the other "The Peacemaker," a fair-haired maiden who has laid down her work to intervene between a white kitten and a shagzy terrier, and make peace between them. Not only these but a good many of the pictures which have been completed this Spring, since the Academy opened, were seen at the Century Club Saturday night.

Mr. Por will see and the Second of the pictures of the picture of the pictures of the picture of the pictures of the picture of the picture

Mr. Page will spend the Summer at his place on Staten Island. There are a number of pictures on his easel in a forward state, and he is auxious to complete them. One of these is a copy of his great picture of Farragut at the fight in Mobile Harbor, the original of which went to Russia. The picture is a large one and is well advanced. Mr. Page is also painting what might almost be called a gallery of family portraits of the Scrantons. The sublects are all of the Colonial and Revolutionary age, and the list of them comprises some well known aristocrats and hardy old republicans of that crh. One of the latter is Forbes, who forged the chain stretched across the Hudson at West Point, a man with as much iron of will expressed in his face as he put metal into his chain. Mr. Page is evolving these portraits from miniatures in brooches and from other material. The task is a difficult one, but the pictures show that he is getting on admirably. This plees of work is one of the symptoms of the growing interest which people are taking in all that concerns not only their own ancestors, but the men and things of the early age of the Republic, subjects too much neglecied in this intensety practical and busy period. A portrait of Washington is also under way at this studio.

Mr. Huntington has been almost upable to do any the list of them comprises some well known aristocrats

Mr. Huntington has been almost unable to do anything since the Academy opened by reason of a severe attack of illness. He is, however, again at work, and i now engaged in palating a full length portrait of a young now engaged in painting a full length portrait of a young lady. His large portrait of Bishop Potter is completed. The bishop wears the close-flitting black slik gown of the undress clerical garb under his coat, and stands with one hand resting on the table. The face is said by those who have been treated to a private view of the picture to be painted with vigor, and to represent flishop Potter well. Mr. Huntington goes to Lake George this Summer both to gain strength and to said-teh.

Prof. Gay and Prof. Wilmarth will fluger in the vicinity of New-York. The former is at present very busy with some charming pictures of children. The latter will close his studie, on Tenth-st, and his classes soon and go to Brootlyn. He will resume active work in the Fall at the Academy, which he will take charge of the classes in Art at that time.

in Art at fint time.

Mr. Inness also will remain near the city. He will probably have New-Jersey scenes to exhibit in the Fall. The last tonches are being given to one how.

It is possible that the Summer of 1877 may bring to our artists something quite as cheering and refreshing as their tramps and foromers in the country. The cloud has turned its gloomier side to them this Winter by remon of the duliness in trade. A change for the better has apparently begun, and their triends will hope that the situation may be such as to be inspiring and reviving to every true disciple of the brish.

The exhibition at the Academy of Design, which closed has two been altered in a large dearre with results satisfactory to the Academy and to artists. The crowds have been larger than at any previous exhibition and the sales as good as expected. Owing to the extraordinary number of sales of private collections at ane then this Winter, buying at the Academy has not been as free as it would have been under anieron circumstances, but it has been very fair nevertheless.

also will remain near the city. He will

# ATTACKING VICE AT ITS SOURCE.

WHAT THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME IS DOING.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime, which recently organized a movement to deal with the temperance question by abolishing the tippling shops, obtains much encouragement from the leading classof the community is this and neighboring cities. Within the past month similar associations have been organize in Poughkeepsic, Sing Sing, Rochester, and Buffalo, in this State, Newark and Wnitchouse, in New-Jersey, and Norwalk, in Connecticut. Associations will be formed at Albany, Trey, and Brooklyn, and the commutee recrives about 25 letters daily asking for information upon which to organize societies. "The general interest that istaken in our cause," said a prominent member of the that many persons believe in preventing intemper We have no objection to people taking a drink of Isquer, the sale of all liquor that is consumed in our tippling shops, where the men get drunk, and to which hearly to the fluids that are given as liquor at these places Aquafortis, benzine, campliene, and other alcoholic sul starres are sold at many places under the name of whicky. A chief portion of our work will be to see that only pure liquor is sold, and that all the laws in regard to the adulteration of Equar are adhered to."

The society will hold next week a conference with the municipal authorities. It wants to gave an understanding with the Excise Commissioners particularly and also Cotter has been carnestly at work in the new movement although In stanch supporter of total abstinuere prin-ciples. He has been assigned the duty of chief agent of the sectory in New York, Jersey City, and Brooklyn. "The Excise Commissioners," he said, "have made a

to be dramb on the pushless. By newlet of several pulse of many backing semile has been drished. The law, Dr. Howard Creaby is President; Jumes Stuart, A. R. Van Keel, and R. Ji. Samuon are View-Presidents; B. Tatham is Treasurer and Theadore Jounous, Secretary. Among the other members are the Rev. Dr. S. Irenaeu, Prime, J. B. Ireland, W. H. Mott, C. E. Giblersbeeve, E. D. Colver, D. B. Leiters have been received susperfung the work, and expressing a desire to cooperate with the concept, from Robert L. Eckhap, Noan Davis, Howard Foster, John Taylor Johnston, President F. A. P. Barnard of Colombia College, the Rev. Messra, R. B. Newton, T. S. Hastings, George Howe, and many others. A public meeting will be held next Monday creming.

In Brocklyn a similar society will be formed on Monday evening. Many people who do not believe in the cotal abstraction of are desirous of joining the new organization for any evening those who have similar the first interior of joining the organization on Monday ught are the Rev. Dr. Schenek, and Robert Foster of the Polyceline Institute. A uncelling of the society which has been formed in Jersey City will be held on Thesday yearing.

# A PECULIAR KAILWAY OPERATION.

CHARGES IN A SUIT BY GEN, SICKLES AND OTHERS, The suit of Daniel E. Sickles and others against the Chicago, Saginaw, and Canada Raifroad Company and others, was yesterday on the calender of the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Van Brunt. The plaintiffs are owners of over \$250,000 first ortgage bonds, and the suit is really against Benjamin Richardson, managing director. The road authorized the issue of \$5,500,000 on the first mortgage. It is claimed that of this \$5.574,000 was never issued except perhaps \$200,000 pledged to Mr. Richardson; that Mr. Richardson got his own private clerk, John A. Elwell, appointed secretary, to serve his own interests; that Elwell summoned a meeting of directors without authority, and Richardson's claim was audited at about \$150,000; that Elwell then gave Richardson notes for this claim; that Richardson began suit serving only Elwell, and got judgment by default levied on the \$5.574,000 of unissued bunds and sold them at sheriff's sale, becoming in reality the purchaseight about five cents on the dollar. The suit is brought to declare that these bonds never had any validity and to restrain their use for any purpose. The defendants Richardson and Elwell deny all conspiracy, and aver that the road was practically built and supported by Richardson, and the transaction was entirely honest. When the fease was called yesterday counsel for the defendants asked for an adjournment, but Judge Donohue refused. Elliu Root, for the plaintiffs, produced the documentary evidence and called Gen. Sickies to the stand to prove his interest, and William J. Kelly, the President of the road, to prove his innorance of the defendants' proceedings, and took an order for judgment. Before the judgment was netually entered he was served with an order granted by Judge Gilbert to show cause next Saturday why the order of Judge Donohue be not varied, with a stay meanwhile. claimed that of this \$3,574,000 was never issued except

# QUEENS COUNTY'S OBJECTION TO NEW-YORK'S

In consequence of the indictment of the Police Commissioners of this city by the Queens County Grand Jury for dumping street refuse near the north shore of that city a consultation will be held next week by the Commissioners and the Queens County Supervisors. It is believed that some agreement will be reached by which the missance will be nisted. The indictment was found under the law, passed by the last Legislature, making such disposition of refuse a mission of the law passed by the last Legislature, making such disposition of refuse a mission of the law of the

A little four-year-old girl visiting a neighbor was asked if she would have some bread and botter. "No," she replied, rather sorrowfaily, "my ma said I musn't ask you for bread and butter;" then suddenly brightening up she said: "Have you got any cookies!"

INCREASING AMONG THE PEOPLE-PUBLIC OPIN-ION MISREPRESENTED BY THE PRESS AND POLI-TICIANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It is now three months since Mr. Hayes came to the Presidency. It is impossible to overestimate the services that he has rendered to the country. When he laid his hand on the Government he found it invested with perils. It was threatened with revolution. A powerful party denounced the new Administration and menaced its very existence. The President was not only confronted with powerful enemies, but he had to deal at once with formidable questions - questions involving the peace of the country, and that could neither be adjourned over to another day nor compromised. The preceding Administration had gone out of power leaving these questions in a most unsatisfactory state. Congress had adjourned without voting supplies to carry on the Government. It left the President to deal with the momentous questions before him without conferring on him authority to preserve the peace of the country, and without the resources that the exigencies of the\* and Lousiana, rival governments menaced each other. A single false step would precipitate the country into war.

The President studied the situation, and then proceeded to deal with the dangerous complication that environed the Government. He first surveyed the field and then acted; he displayed the highest courage and the noblest statesmanship. Without the intervention of military authority be effected a settlement of the trouble in South Carolina so promptly and so satisfactorily that the whole country applauded the measures that he adopted and the result that he accomplished. He then proceeded to the adjustment of the turbulent affers of Louisiana; and a State that had for years exhibited a spectacle which was a reproach at once to free government and to civilization to-day enjoys the perfect tranquility of a well-ordered Commonwealth. The country has never witnessed a higher triumph of statesmanship. A profound peace overspreads the whole South. Never has an Administration accomplished so much good for a country in so short a time. There is quite a general discussion of the President's Southern policy. It is made a national policy.

The President has only employed constitutional methods in his treatment of the grave questions which he has so successfully disposed of. While he has asserted the supremacy of the General Government in the exercise of its constitutional powers, he

ment in the exercise of its constitutional powers, he has shown a respect for the States which has already won for him the confidence of the whole country.

His policy is no recent theory of government: it is coeval with the Constitution. In the cauvass for Governor in Ohio in 1875, Mr. Hayes clearly expressed the same views that he announced in his reangural address when he became President of the

pressed the same views that he annoanced in his meangural address when he became President of the United States. He is thoroughly consistent. His success is a splendid tribute to the principles of free government and a striking illustration of the spirit of our republican institutions.

There is an apprehension expressed by some that the policy of the Administration will result in the overthrow of the Kepublican party. It is a groundliess fear. The course of the Administration will inmeasurably strengthen the party that brought it into power. It will attract to it the best menthroughout the country. It will awaken an American spirit. It will deepen everywhere the confidence of the people in our system of free government.

For the first time since the war three will be seen in the South a powerful party supporting the Administration and in full synopathy with conservative mentall over the country.

The Administration is growing in strength in the South every day. It is making a deep impression on the people. Party leaders will not yield yet; they look to an organized force for their advancement. The press will still teach loyality to party.

But deep in the hearts of the people there is a growing confidence in an Adaministration that has restored the rejute of the South, that respects local

growing considence in an Administration that has re-tord the rights of the South, that respects local self-government, and that recognizes the supremacy of civil revernment; an Administration that had its authority not in the dictation of a party but in

sauthority not in the accounting the Constitution.

It is the fine remark of John Stuart Mill that It is the fine remark of John Stuart Mill that the press do not create public the press of the press opinion, nor always lead, but they are driven by the

cople."
There may be no change in the names of parties at use time, no pronounced departures from existing litances; but already the rightly of party lines is fielding. Men who respect themselves and who easied good government, men who give the Demoratic party its true strength, are already speaking nel who will support an Administration would recall the best days of the Republic, Georgia, June 5, 1877.

# "A COLLEGE IN CHINA." TRANSLATIONS OF THE BIBLE THAT HAVE BEEN MADE-GROWTH OF MISSIONARY WORK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sm: Referring to your editornal of this morning, " A College in China," for which we thank you, I beg permission to make one or two comments as to the statements of fact. With respect to the appointment of missionaries, the body for which'I speak has always striven to be particularly careful to celect non and women adapted by their intellectual gitts to the work of preaching and teaching among the Chinese. With regard to translation, permit me respectfully to say that your information is at fall. The state of the control of the information is at fault. The whole Bible has been ret dered directly from the original tongues into the Man darm, the spoken language of nearly one-half of China and the official language of the empire. With this great work the Rev. Dr. Schereschewsky, bishop elect, was very cleacity identified. He translated the entire Old Testament and rendered unternal assistance upon the New Testament. The Bible has also been translated into the Vong Li or "Literary Language" (unspeken), m derstood all over the empire, the language of the Chinese classics and nearly all other standard works. The name of the late Bishop Boons (of the Protestant Episcopa Mission) is intimately associated with this translation.

With reference to the question of success, I may add that the first years of all missions have been largely occupied with preparations for future usefulness, t. e., with efforts to master the language, to render Christian liter ature into the vernacular, etc. Nevertheless, there are to-day more than 10,000 Protestant Christian convert in China, and we have information, recently received from one of our missionaries, that the success for the three years then last passed, as evidenced by the num ber of baptisms, etc., was greater than during the first 27 years of the mission. We number now foor native dergymen, and have 16 native candidates for holy orders, besides several other catechists and teachers.

Secretary of the Foreign Committee Protestant Episco pal Church. New-York, May 31, 1877.

## EDUCATION IN GEORGIA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: One of your staff correspondents, writing from Augusta, Ga., uses a letter of mine to The Buston Transcript as a text for a lecture on "Northern Miscon ception of Southern Affairs." Had he reported the sut stance of my letter I might well afford to allow his critieism to pass unchallenged. I took some pains, by reference mainly to Southern white authorities such as the reports of school superintendents and the State School Commissioner, to show the vile spirit that largely in spires and controls the schools, to prove the inadequac spires and controls the schools, to prove the inadequacy of the teachers' salaries, the partiality toward white schools in appropriation of school funds, the absurdity of the pretense that the whites are burdened with school taxes, &c., &c. Your correspondent substantially ignores these points, and you give the linishing touch to his rebuke by affirming that "the statistics seem to show that the white people of Georgia are doing their best."

By all means then let us have the statistics. I have shown that in the town of Columbus there was an increase of expenditure on education of whites from 1874 to 1876, and a decrease in expenditure on education of the colored people for the same time. I give Southern white testimony to show that where \$1.21 is spent for school books for whites, less than two cents is spent for books for colored children. Are these the (statistics to which you refer!

Boston, June 4, 1877. books for colored children which you refer! Boston, June 4, 1877.

[The statistics to which our staff correspondent referred were those cited in Mr. Hallowell's Boston letter, from which it appeared that over 1,200 chools had been opened for colored children, and schools had been opened for colored children, and that instruction was given to nearly 58,000 colored pupils. These statistics prove that the people of Georgia are making an earnest effort to educate the Government expected to gain by making war on the

colored race. They may not be doing all that they can for the race, but they are doing much more than they have done in past years, and much more than other Southern States are doing. Now, instead of comparing the cost of school books for black and for white children-a grossly unfair test when the elementary nature of the instruction given to colored children is borne in mind-let us turn back to the statistics for 1874. In that year the number of colored schools in the State was 412 (against 1,200 in 1876), and the number of colored scholars 20,786 against 57,987 in 1876). Remarkable progress has been made since the general school law was enacted in 1870, and Georgia, which used to be so far behind in the cause of education, is now setting an excellent example to the South. Let us at least commend her people for what they have done, even if we must complain that they leave something un-

### DELAWARE AND HUDSON SALARIES. NO REDUCTION-UNIFORMITY WITH WHICH THEY ARE DRAWN-LABORERS' WAGES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In common with others of your numer ous readers who are more or less interested in the pres ent condition and future prospects of the large coal corporations, I have read in your columns the very interesting report of the recent annual meeting and proceedings of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's stockholders. The marvelous unanimity that pervaded situation demanded. In two States, South Carolina | that body was quite refreshing, and the report, more especially that part referring to the salary question, was a model of simplicity. To those stockholders who depend for their living on their dividends (but don't get them), it must have been truly gratifying to think that the chief managers had managed so well by judicious reduction of their inferiors' salaries as to escape the general devastation, and that their miserably small salaries, ranging from \$30 to \$20 per day, had still been paid with regularity, and that the eruel report which obtained currency in the local press a few months ago that all the salaries from the President downward had been reduced was a false and malicious slander.

The great body of the stockholders doubtless realize the justice which led to the cutting down of the wages of the workingmen, whose pay amounted in many instances to the exorbitant sum of \$1, or perhaps to even \$1 25 a day. They saw the value of such treatment of the workingmen as tending to increase their intellectual capabilities, as it certainly must require considerable knowledge to cipher out such a problem as the following (and I assure you a great many have been engaged in just such problems):

If, when I had steady work and was getting SI 50 a day, with flour at SS 50 a barrel and potatoes at SI a bushel, I could just manage to keep my family in feed and had nothing to spare for decent clothes, how long will it take with quarter time or less, wages at 30 cents, flour at SI3, and pointees at S2 a bushel, to starve! There is something grand and cheering in contem-

plating the list of names and the salaries attached; to think of the steadfast manner in which they have adhered to their posts, and drawn their salaries in full with herol irmness, towering as it were "o'er the wreck of the times," while the staff of men under them has been reduced by suspensions and discharges (some of them after years of faithful service, at a moment's notice), even if an occasional exception may have occurred (exceptions, it is said, prove the rule) where a safary has been paid after the recipicut bad ceased to work for it. But then blood is thicker than water. The dignity of the company must be sustained, and if one does hear an occasional growt and a curve about "that twenty-live thousand dollar a year spin," as a dishing carriage and pair, with driver, sweeps past, that only goes to show the unbalanced condition of some people's minuts, caused possibly by an empty pecket and and an equally empty curbeard. The unanimous vote of conditioner by the steckholders settled all that, and the general public show their verticity the recessal board to condition of the commany's stock. Yours, Toddie. times." while the staff of men under them has been re Secondon, Fenn., May 20, 1877.

### THE SALARIES. The following is the list of officers and their

mlaries, to which reference is made in the letter : primaries, to which reference is made in the letter
President, Thomas Dickson
Assistant President, E. M. Olyphant
General Manager, C. F. Young
Treasurer, James C. Harth
Seles Ascint, R. G. Moriton
General Agent Real Estate Dep't, E. W. Weston
Superintendent Coul Dep't, A. H. Vandding,
Superintendent Canal Dep't, A. M. Arklinson
Sangeriotendent Canal Dep't, A. M. Arklinson
Sange Agent Southern and Western Dou't, L. J. Ak ales Agent Southern and Western Dep't, J. J. Al-

MOBILE BAY AND ADMIRAL PARRAGUT. THURLOW WEED'S LETTER CORRECT-AN ARTICLE TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE FORMER SECRETARY

OF THE ADMIRAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: It is surprising that even after the lapse of nearly 13 years, there should be no accepted history of the famous battle of Mobile Bay!

Judging from the newspaper and magazine articles which are constantly appearing, the casual reader might reasonably infer that the late Admiral Farragut knew less about his own berote performances upon that event- it in the performances upon that event- it is part of the eight could take place. less about his own berole performances upon that eventful day than the most humble aspirant for historic fame and distinction; for despite his own official report and personal statements, the world is still assured that he was "not is hed to the rigging of the Hartford," and compare with real sallors in the handling of the the object of his going aloft is explained in various ways. the most plausible of which excites a smile from every one belonging to the service.

These statements and counter statements have induced the, as a personal and efficial friend of our greatest naval er, to compile an article upon the subject from well known officers who participated in that memorable ingagement, and whose stations of duty placed them i cagagement, and whose stations of duty paices them to direct communication with the communing offices incomplicant the entire seems. I sincerely trust that this evidence (when presented to the public), which is so sin-gularly corroborative of energy, statement bunds to me personally by our late Admiral, will be accepted as veri-table bistory and remove all doubts as to the actual duties performed and the precise manner of their per-

duries performed and the process manner of their performatice. Pending the publication of this review let me observe
that the sele remain why the Admiral ascended into the
rigging of the Hartford is given by your correspondent,
the Hon. Thurlow Weed, in your Saturday's paper, viz.:
"To enable that to obtain a clear, unobstructed vaw, over
the snoke of his own gime, of the enemy's batteries,
and of the position and movements of his own sings."

How it happened that he was "In-hed to the rigging
of the Hartford," and why, will be clearly and concluding
explained in the proposed answer to the several communications upon that subject. Respectfully.

JAMES E. MONTGOMERY,

Late Secretary to Admiral Farragut.

New York, June 4, 1877.

### DEFAULTING NORTHERN STATES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your editorial in yesterday's issue, n regard to "Minnesota State Bonds," you are pleases to say that "Minnesota enjoys the unenviable distinc-tion of being the only Northern or non-slaveholding State open to the charge of repudiation." I beg to call your attention to the unpaid debt of the State of Indiana. which, I shall assume, you have simply overlooked. Should your memory be at fault, the writer of this would Should your memory be at made, the writer of this wollands per least from the time it was contracted to the indiana State deet from the time it was contracted to the present and thus show to you a case of repudiation, which quits parallels the case of Minnesota. And I beg to say further that the files of your paper will prove that The Taine State and or the side of the creditors of the State.

has uniformly been on the side of the creators of the
State.

In brief, the State of Indiana is quite as much of a repudiator as the State of Minnessta; and as additional
testimony whereof I would refer to the millions of her
stocks now held by estates and savings institutions of
your city and in the East, as well as by such houses as
the Rollaschilds, Hope & Co., James G. King's Sons,
Winslow, Lariter & Co., and others, and also the estate of
Peabody. Rather respectable people, I should say,
Yours, etc.

New-York, May 30, 1877.

[Our correspondent is too fast. If he has read THE TEIBUNE with care, he has probably derived from its own columns a complete summary of his information on the Indiana case. And if he had read this particular number with care, he would have seen that the succeeding sentences clearly showed that what was meant by "being the only Northern State open to the charge of repudiation, was "being the only State which had not made some sort of a settlement with its creditors." Indiana did make a sort of settlement. What THE TRIBUNE thinks of that settlement has been repeatedly and very plainty stated .- Ed.]

#### THE FREE EXPRESSION OF OPINIONS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Before getting into a quarrel and perhaps a war with Mexico about the treatment of our flag and citizens, would it not be as well, think you, for the Government to try and make the flag a protection to our citizens on our own soil t That is what it never has been since the foundation of our Government in a large portion of our common country. The kind of government the people of this country expect and intend to have, State rights or no State rights, no matter how much blood and treasure it may cost, is a government able to protect the humblest citizen in the exercise of all politi-

South. "Well," the officer replied, laying his hand on the cannon by which he was standing, "we intend to use these until it is no safe for a Northern man to express his political opinions in the South as it is for a Southern man to express his in the North." That has not been excamplished, not with standing the good use the gallant man to express his in the North.

accomplished, notwithstanding the good use the gallant officer made of his guus (and he used them well, and it was not his fault that the warelosed before it was accomplished). We shall not have a government to be proud of MERCHANT. ntil it is accomplished. Clinton, N. J., May 30, 1877.

#### AUTHORITY IN THE CHISOLM CASES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Str: I notice that, in answer to a correspondent, you say that the General Government has no power to punish the murderers of the Chisolm family. papers that the General Government has ordered the troops to punish cattle thieves in Texas. If there is power to punish thieves in Texas, why is there no power to punish murderers in Mississippi ! Are Texas cattle more valuable under the "policy" than Republicans! Please answer in THE TRIBUNE. D. M. Jackson, Ohio, June 6, 1877.

The troops have not been ordered "to punish cattle thieves in Texas." They have been ordered to protect the State of Texas against the incursions of Mexican maranders. The Constitution makes it the duty of the Federal Government to "protect each of the States against invasion;" but it does not give the Federal Government jurisdiction in cases of murder or other crimes against State law. A mischievous notion seems to have become popular of late years that whatever goes wrong the Federal Government is bound to set right. President Hayes has no more authority to punish the Chisolm n derers than has our loose-thinking friend D. M., who appears to think that the Executive can choose for himself what powers he will exercise, without the slightest regard to the provisions of the Constitution .- Ed.

#### ELIHU. BURRITT'S LETTER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I wish to say aye to the words of Ellin Burritt on the Geneva Award fund in The Tem-UNE of the 12th. Since it was proposed to cover into the Trensury the unclaimed balance, I have never thought of the subject except with shame for my country. I am glad that at least one man of prominence has lifted up his voice against the measure, and I kepe that all men of tourk who oppose the inequity will do so vigorously, and through the columns of the public press. I would like to see THE TRINCKE publish the names of Congressmen

see The Tribune publish the names of Congressmen who vote or voted for the return of the money.

Thave an impression that the country received more Japanese indemnity than it cound use, and that instead of returning the balance, it was applied to some sort of Japanese scholarship fund. An unpaid balance was finally, I believe, refused by the Government, nithough accepted by France and Germany, and asked for by out Minister. I profess no ligher code of morals than the average gentleman, but should tals hast dolt of honor be reputiated by our Government, I should be askaned of any citizenship of this grandest country on the face of the globe. I should want to call myself.

Albany, N. Y., May 18, 1877.

#### THE ISOTHERM OF 40°. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Str: Will you please explain through The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE the meaning of the phrase "40° January," as used in the following sentence in the coltorial "Climate and Government" in issue of May editorial "Climate and Government" in issue of Max 294 "Philosophical writers have noticed that no form of government has ever endured depending whelly upon a community south of the isothermal line of 407 January." Several of us are in the dark as to the meaning of the closing phrase, and we will thank you to calighten us in the way mentioned above. Respectfully. M. J. M. Senord, Del., June 1, 1877.

[The meaning is simply, that under the enervating influences of a climate so warm that the thermon ter averages more than 40° above zero in January, no community has yet been found capable of giving permanence to republican institutions.-Ed.]

#### GAIL HAMILTON'S BULGARIAN ATROCITIES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Has it occurred to you that the letters of Gull Hamilton, the "Bashi-Bazoulless," will, when her "Eulgarian atrocities" are completed, make an attractvo Turnexe extra? Many reading and thinking people ould be glad to have these severe yet just criticisma in a collected form. It is believed that even the great Gods collected form. It is reason that editor of The Congression and Medill and Bowles and the editor of The Congregation dief would order one copy at least each, and if so would said Blaime's letter on the Adams hands it among the possibilities that a copy would be wanted the present head of that now somewhat fossibleed d No. 41 West Twenty-sixth-st., New-York, June 4, 1877.

# A CORINTHIAN REGATTA.

THE LONG ISLAND YACHT CLUB'S PRIZE WON BY THE REVELLE.

The Corinthian yachtmen sat under the porch of the Long Island Yacht Clab house, at South Brooklyn, yesterday, waiting and hoping for the dead calm to be "We'll have the customary sea breeze by 2 o'clock, and enough of it," said an old sait, who had gone down to see how the Corinthian sallers v yachts. His predictions proved true, for at the Many of the yachts entered for the race from other dat's were unable to reach Gowanus Bay in time; con-equently only four boats started. The flag yacht Playal and steam yachts E. G. Burgess and Esquire saffed ground the entire course with a large number of guests number of other yachts not entered for the race, with he double-boat or catamaran Amaryllis, also went

of the cub-house and the shore, thence around Robbin's rest busy, theree to and around Fort Lafayette, and restinut to starting point, sailing twee around the coarse, a distance of about 30 miles. After the yachts had rounded Fort Lafayette, led by the Reveille, they squared away and made the six miles from these home in about 33 minutes. The Amarylis, though led to round the fort, was accound in rounding the honce stake. The Reveille rounded the home stake. The Reveille rounded the home stake for the first inner deal 224,39, followed by the Admiral Bowan, Minute T., and the Marie, the latter withstrawing from the race by a long distance, withstrawing from the race by a long distance, withstrawing the lead over her competitors, who either because there was too much wind, or becoming distance, withstraw he fore completing the coarse. The Amarylis, though not in the race, completed the distance with the Reveille and reached home first, the latter arriving at the home stake boat at 6349-25, thus making the fixed in 4 hours, 34 minutes, and 55 seconds, and was declared the winner of the cind prize. The Amarylis made the race in 4 hours and 17 minutes.

CONSPIRING TO SWINDLE A SAVINGS BANK. At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Jus-ne Otterbooks, on complaint of Carlete Norwood, jr., com-el for the Bowery Savings Bank, John Whelan, alias Meyers, sel for the Bowery Savings bank, John wheren, and Savyors a concert saloon keeper at No. 18 Booseveltat.; Nathan S. Levy, Contactor at law, and Simon Abrahams, deputy shorif, appeared to answer the charge of having conspired with Charles Willoughby to defrund the Bowery Savings Hank of \$700, the amount left on deposit by Michael J. Moloney, who died carry in the mouth of April. Willoughby setained pas-session of the bank book. "He suggested to Wielan to draw ap a counterfeit will, but this plan was abandoned, and Abra up a connection will, our tops pear was a used sometimes and Levy alocal is drawing up a bill of \$280 against decreased man, who was represented as still living. The one's work held for examination. Whelan descrited his federates, and said that he would have withdrawn from proceedings averal works ago if he had not been to proceedings averal works ago if he had not been to have a distribution of the control to the control works ago.

ARRESTING LITTLE GIRLS FOR BEGGING The Rev. Mytton Manry, now of Hastings, N.Y., outformerly of this city, was walking yesterday through a alms. He samemoned a policeman and caused the arrest of the hidren. \*They proved to be falls and Emma Wagner, 11 and arrests of age, and flying at No. 515 West Princharches. reet in an upper ward when he saw two little girls a lichton Syrars of age, and flying at No. 545 West Physfourth-65 (pon searching their pockets 11 cents were found. The children, sobbing as though the offense was a capital see.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE CLOSED. The "Burnt Eng No. 3" is the name of a villaneus terson has been the proprietor. Night after night the des has been filled with beisterons and quarrelsome persons, who dis-turb the neighborhood. Complaint was made to Capt. Wil-

turb the neighborhood. Complaint was made to tape the land of the Twenty-minth Precinct, and about 2 orders fustering morning he made a descent on the salesa. Eleven women and difcon mens were surjeteed to a dramacu and assistant assist

A suddenly rich couple not a thousand miles from New York gave an upholsterer orders to furnish their new house from top to bottom, and make it as magnificent as pessible. A few days later he told them of one of Church's famous pictures which could be bengul for \$20,000, and advised its purchase. They consulted, and the next day informed him that they liked the painting out agreed that the price was too high for a "accend hand" picture.